

Jackson County Boy Victim Of Influenza.

(continued from page 1.)
to his Heavenly home.
Let us not wish for him back, because he would not exchange his home for ten thousand worlds like this. Sleep on until the morning of the resurrection, and come forth clad in robes all decked with jewels, rich and rare, we shall join you. What a great and happy meeting when saints and friends, we there are greeting. Sweet memory of him we pray the, live.
A Friend.

State of the Condition of the BANK OF GAINESBORO,

Located at Gainesboro, Tenn.,
At the close of business
November 1, 1918.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$161,274.73
Overdrafts	2,590.86
Bonds and Stocks and Warrants	21,025.00
Banking House	1,840.00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,109.75
Other Real Estate	5,586.79
Actual Cash on Hand	12,128.40
Due from Banks and Bankers (on Demand)	26,602.25
Checks and Cash Items	2,017.01
War Savings Stamps	70.40

Total Resources \$235,245.19

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock Paid in	\$27,600.00
Surplus Fund	10,000.00
Undivided Profits Less Expenses and Taxes Paid	7,169.43
Individual Deposits Subject to Check	178,400.80
Cashier's Checks	96.89
Time Certificates of Deposits	8,373.07
Notes and Bills Payable	500.00
War Loan Deposit Account	3,105.00

Total Liabilities 235,245.19

State of Tennessee,
County of Jackson:

I, W. M. Gailbreath, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and gives the actual condition of said bank as shown by the books on file in said bank.

W. M. Gailbreath, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of Nov., 1918.

W. F. Sadler, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

B. L. Quarles, Director.

C. E. Reeves, "

W. F. Sadler, "

Statement of the Condition of

BANK OF WHITLEYVILLE,

Located at Whitleyville, Tenn.,
At Close of Business
Nov. 1, 1918.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$34,284.71
Overdrafts	313.15
Bonds and Stocks and Warrants	6,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,600.00
Actual Cash on Hand	6,198.97
Due from Banks and Bankers (on Demand)	8,409.95
Checks and Cash Items	336.55

Total Resources \$57,143.33

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock Paid in	\$10,000.00
Surplus Fund	1,850.00
Undivided Profits Less Expenses and Taxes Paid	548.14
Individual Deposits Subject to Check	40,454.46
Cashier's Checks	596.12
Time Certificates of Deposits	4,194.61

Total Liabilities \$57,143.33

State of Tennessee,
County of Jackson.

I, C. M. Anderson, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and gives the actual condition of said bank as shown by the books on file in said bank.

C. M. Anderson, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of Nov., 1918.

J. M. McCain, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

R. L. Draper, Director

W. I. Kittrell, "

J. D. Quarles, "

We Buy Old also Teeth

We pay from \$2.00 to \$35.00 per set (broken or not). We also pay actual value for Diamonds, old Gold, Silver and Bridge work. Send at once by parcel post and receive cash by return mail.

MAZER'S TOOTH SPECIALTY

Dept. X, 207 So. 5th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Crown Prince Willie Writes Letter To His Papa.

The following letter is supposed to have been written by the Crown Prince while the Americans had him on the run.

"Somewhere in France,
On der run,
All der time.

"Dear Papa:

"I am writing on der run, as der brave and glorious soldiers under my command have not seen der Rhine for so long dat dey started back dat vay, and of course I am going mid dem. Oh! pap, dere has been some offel dings happened here in France. First, I started in my big offensive which was to crush the fool Americans, but dey know so little about military tactics dat dey vil not be crushed just like I vant dem. I sent my men in der fight in big waves, and ven dey got to der Americans dey all said 'boo' yust as loud as dey could holler.

Vell, according to vat you have always told me the Americans have turned and run like blazes, but vot do you tink? Dem fool Americans dont kno anything about war, and instead of running de odder vay dey came right at us. Some of dem was singing about 'Ve wont come back til it's all over, over dere,' or some odder foolish song, and some of dem ver laffing like fools. Dey are so ignorant.

But dey are offel reckless mit dere guns, and ven dey come toward us it vas den dot my men took a notion dey vanted to go back to dere dear old Rhine. We don't like de little, dirty Marne river, anyhow. And, oh, papa dem Americans use such offel language. And dey talk blasphemous too. Vot you tink dey said right in front of my face? One big husky, from a place dey call Iowa said—Oh, papa, I hate to tell you vot an offel ting he said, but I can't help it—he said 'To hell mit der kaiser' I didnt tink any body would say such an offel ting.

And furdere, dem Americans can't be mnch of a chentlemens. It made me so mad, I wouldn't stand an hear such an offel ting, so I turned around and run mit de odder boys. Vas I right? Vat? And, oh, papa, you know dem breast plates vot you sent us—can you send us some to put on our backs? You know ve are going de odder vay now, and breast pates are no good, de cowardly Americans are always shooting us up right in der back.

Some of our boys took off der breast plates and put dem behind, but de fool Americans are playing 'Der Star Spangled Banner' mit machine guns, right on dem plates. Can't you help us? You remember in your speech, for you said nothing could stand before de brave Germans?

Oh, papa, I don't believe dese ignorant Americans ever read your speech, for dey run after us like ve vas a lot of rabbits. Vat you tink of dat? Won't you send some of your speeches right away. Dey don't know how terrible ve are. Can't you move my army back to Belgium vere ve won all de time. My men vill vip all de vimmen and children vot dem Belgians can bring us, but dese Americans are so rouh and ignorant.

Ve can't make dem understand dat ve are der greatest soldiers on earth, and ven ve try to sing 'Deutschland Uber Alles' dey lauf like a lot of monkeys, but ve are getting de best of de Americans. Ve can out run dem, papa. If ve are not the best fighters on earth, ve are der best runners. Nobody can keep up mit us ven ve tink of der dear old Rhine, and my army never did tink so much of dot dear old Rhine eder. Let me know vot to do right away by return postoffice.

"Crown Prince Willie."

HOW THE WAR WAS FOUGHT AND WON

Germany's Monstrous Conspiracy and Its Defeat by Forces of Civilization.

WORLD DOMINATION SOUGHT

America's Entrance the Decisive Factor in the Mighty Struggle in Which Democracy Triumphed Over Irresponsible Autocratic Militarism.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Autocratic militarism, imbued with an overpowering greed for world domination, started the Great War. Democracy, inspired with decency and a sense of justice, ended it.

"All wars are commercial" is a saying that is true of all modern wars. The greatest war of all time, just ended, was no less so than others, for though it was made by the military class of Germany, it was for the benefit of commercial Germany, for the conquest of the trade of the world.

Ever since the defeat of France in 1870 and the formation of the German empire the ruling classes of Germany had been assiduously preparing for the mighty struggle that began in 1914. Secretly at times, with brazen frankness at others, they laid their plans, built up their mighty military machine, extended their espionage system to all lands with the aid of the business houses and the diplomats. Though warned by more than one student of affairs, the world in general ignored all this or looked on it as merely boastfulness and legitimate trade competition.

Germany's plan was nothing less than an enormous conspiracy to establish what the conspirators knew as "Mitte Europa," a dominion extending from the North sea to the Persian gulf. As preliminaries, German princes were placed on thrones of middle Europe wherever possible, and financial relations were established that gave Germany virtual control over the coveted countries. Then the Hun autocracy impatiently awaited "The Day."

Excuse Was Ready-Made.

Merely an excuse was needed to precipitate the conflict, and this was afforded on June 28, 1914, by the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria and his wife in Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Serbian. That this crime was inspired to serve as a pretext is evidenced by the fact that everything was prepared a few days in advance for putting the German military machine in motion. Austria, under orders from Berlin, made demands on Serbia to which no self-respecting nation could submit, and on July 28 declared war on its neighbor. Russia, as ally and sponsor for Serbia, mobilized its armies at once, despite the protests of Germany, whereupon the kaiser declared war on Russia. France, being in offensive and defensive alliance with Russia, was compelled to mobilize, and the kaiser's armed forces got into action at once. The course of events so far had been foreseen by the German high command and it was in accordance with its prearranged plan, which was to crush France by a swift advance on Paris, and then to turn about and make an end of Russia's military resistance.

On August 2 German troops entered France at Clercy and began moving through Luxemburg, despite the spirited protests of the grand duchess, and Berlin asked Belgium to permit the passage of troops through that country. This was refused, the king of Belgium appealing to the powers that had guaranteed the neutrality of his kingdom.

All this time Great Britain had been striving to avert the outbreak of a general war, and Germany rested complacently on the information of her spies that the British would not enter into the conflict. But Berlin reckoned without the British spirit of fair play and faithfulness to treaties, and when the kaiser tore up the "scrap of paper" and invaded Belgium Great Britain jumped to the rescue. Her mighty fleet was mobilized and her army, pitifully small, began moving across the channel. Then events came with dizzying rapidity. One after another the nations fell into line against the Germans and Austro-Hungarians, but the Teutons were ready and the others, except France, were not.

The Invasion of Belgium.

On August 5 began one of the most shameful chapters in the history of the world—the rape of Belgium. King Albert and his heroic little army resisted to their utmost, but the supposedly impregnable forts of Liege, Namur and other Belgian towns were speedily reduced by the Hun cannon and the land and its people were made captive. The atrocities committed by the Germans, officers and privates alike, will remain a blot on the name of Germany to the end of all time. The world has been so well informed concerning those brutal crimes that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them.

Having overrun all but a narrow strip of Belgium, the Hun armies began what Berlin fondly believed was to be a triumphal march to Paris. England's little regular army was thrown across their path and fought and died almost to a man, and side by side with them the French Fights contested every foot. They were pushed

back slowly but surely until the Marne was reached and crossed by the invading hosts and the capital seemed to be within the grasp of the Huns. Then came forward the first heroic figure of the war, Marshal Joffre of France. Commandeering every motor vehicle in Paris, he rushed to the front the entire force left to defend the capital and in a mighty battle along the Marne the Germans were defeated. They had spread out too much and permitted their right flank to be turned and were driven back to the northeast. Reaching lines prepared with this possibility in view they "dug in" and then began a period of trench warfare that lasted for three years, in the course of which there were no remarkable gains of territory by either side.

Under the management of Lord Kitchener Britain's millions were being enlisted and trained and transported to the battle grounds. Not only from the homeland did they come, but from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa and all of the far-flung possessions of the empire, with an ardor that settled for that empire. Ireland alone held back to a considerable extent, hoping to gain independence and making itself the hatching ground for many a German plot. Kitchener's great work practically accomplished, he went to his death when a German submarine sank the cruiser on which he was going to Russia.

Germany's Submarine Warfare.

In the first months of the war the British fleets, aided by the Japanese, took away Germany's island colonies, and then, having almost full mastery of the seas, established a blockade of Germany designed to starve her into submission. The reply to this was quick in coming. The Germans started out their submarines at once, and began building more and bigger under-sea vessels. Disregarding the recognized laws of warfare, they declared unrestricted war on all vessels of their enemies, and a murderous career that finally resulted in dragging the United States into the conflict and bringing defeat to themselves. The first notable victim of this method of warfare was the Lusitania, more than a thousand of whose passengers perished. On this and many another vessel that was sent down by the submarines were American citizens, and there was a powerful demand on our government to stop the practice or to enter the war.

For nearly two years President Wilson held back, writing numerous notes of protest to Berlin and receiving an equal number of false promises. Early in 1917 Berlin announced that submarine warfare thereafter would be unrestricted—as it had been in reality most of the time—and there was nothing left the United States but to declare a state of war with Germany. This was done on April 6 and from that fateful day the doom of Germany's great conspiracy was settled.

America's Wonderful Effort.

With amazing energy and speed America went at the tremendous task of making an army out of its civilian population. There were many mistakes and many delays, but these are almost forgotten in the contemplation of the marvelous success with which the thing was accomplished. After a long and heated debate, the selective draft system of raising an army was adopted, and young men by the hundred thousand were taken from their civilian pursuits, put in immense training camps and made into soldiers. To command them, thousands of officers were trained in other camps. In the incredibly short time of one year nearly two million fighting men, as efficient as the world has ever seen, had been transported across the Atlantic, with all the vast supplies required; and at home the industries of the land had been reorganized for the business of war. Knowing well the arduousness of the task of winning the war, the government bent every effort to it and the draft age limits were extended to include all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-six. Many thousands of those thus drafted were in training when the war came to a close.

America's arrival in France was most timely. Though the crown prince had failed miserably in his attempt to force a way to Paris by the Verdun route in 1916, the Germans never gave up their plans to take the French capital, and in the spring of 1918, with re-enforcements released from the eastern front by the collapse of Russia, they began a powerful drive in northern France. In the first stage of this they reached the Somme, and in the second they got to the Marne again, only 35 miles from Paris.

Yankees to the Rescue.

The Yankees, who were getting their final training behind the lines, had not yet seen very much action, but in this crisis their commander, General Pershing, offered their immediate services to the British and French. Brigaded with the allies, they went into battle with a rush that inspired the tired Tommies and Pollus, and the advance of the Huns was checked. General Foch, France's master strategist, was made supreme commander of the allies in the west, and he at once began delivering the series of terrific strokes that ultimately forced the Germans back to their own borders. Fighting with the French, the Americans had a big part in clearing out the Marne salient; fighting with the British, they gave great help in the allied victories further north. Then the First American field army was organized, placed on the extreme west of the line and there wiped out the St. Mihiel salient and started on the operations that in less

than two months cut the enemy's lines of communication from Metz and threatened the capture of all his forces left in France.

"When Russia's vast man-power gets into action Germany will be crushed as under a steam roller" said everyone in 1914, and for a time this prediction bade fair to be realized. The Russians invaded East Prussia and were making fine progress there and in Poland, which was kept up, with some reverses, until early in 1915, when Von Hindenburg administered to them a succession of terrific defeats. These were not due so much to the military supremacy of the Germans as to the shameful betrayal of the Russian armies by corrupt officials who left them almost destitute of arms and supplies. From that time on Russia's main successes were won against the Austrians and were temporary. Demoralization steadily spread through the czar's dominion, fostered by German agents, and the outcome was the deposition of Nicholas and his dynasty and the establishment of a confused semblance of government by the soviets of the soldiers, workers and peasants—a condition that remains to be cleared up, though the power of the bolsheviks is rapidly waning.

Italy, Once Defeated, Triumphant.

Italy, declaring that the terms of the Triple Alliance had been violated by Austria, entered the war on the side of the allies on May 23, 1915. Turkey had gone in with Germany before the war was three months old, and Bulgaria cast her lot with the Teutons in October, 1915. The fortunes of the Italians were spectacular. They won over the Austrians for a long time and invaded the regions of Italia Iridenta along the Adriatic, threatening Trieste. Then subtle Teuton propaganda, coupled with defeatist work at home, brought disaster on them. Helped by German divisions, the Austrians made a tremendous drive and forced the Italians back to the Piave river line. There the contest stood for many months, until the middle of June, 1918, when under General Diaz, the Italians not only stopped another offensive, but turned it into a great defeat and rout which culminated in the surrender of Austria. This was hastened by the falling to pieces of the Austro-Hungarian empire, the states of which were establishing their independence, following the lead of the Czech-Slovaks.

Turkey, with the aid of Germans, administered to Great Britain two set backs that were rather humiliating. The first was at the Dardanelles, which the British tried to force, first with navy alone, then with land and sea forces. Both attempts were disastrous failures. The other defeat by the Turks was in Mesopotamia, where General Townshend and his army were captured at Kut-el-Amara. Both these reverses were more than compensated for by the later conquest of Mesopotamia and the Holy Land and the consequent surrender of Turkey.

As for Bulgaria, she was beaten largely by the regenerated Serbian army, which had great assistance from the French, Greeks and British. Serbia had been wholly overrun in the first few months of the war, but her spirit never died out and in the late summer of 1918 she not only regained her own, but forced Bulgaria to her knees.

Roumania kept out of the conflict for some time and then joined the allies, though they would have preferred that she remain neutral. She invaded Transylvania and at first threatened to give Austria a great deal of trouble, but Germany came to its ally's aid, Russia collapsed and Roumania was forced to give up.

Warfare in the Air.

The most picturesque side of the great conflict has been the war in the air. It was quickly seen that the airplane would play a big part in the war, and every belligerent nation soon had powerful air fleets. The machines were enlarged and improved beyond all imagining, and from mere observation planes became fighting and bombing machines of vast importance. Except for observation purposes, the lighter than air craft were utilized only by Germany. She pinned her faith to the great dirigible Zeppelins, but these on the whole proved a dismal failure. True to her savage policy, Germany waged unrestricted war from the air as on land and sea. Her Zeppelins and planes repeatedly attacked London, Paris and innumerable other unfortified cities and towns, and her airmen made a practice of bombing Red Cross hospitals.

Long before the war closed the allies had established their supremacy in the air, and equal to the best of their flyers were the gallant Americans who entered that branch of the service.

Another novelty of the war was the tank. This machine, based on an American invention and first developed by the British, came as a complete surprise to the Germans and they fled in terror from its bristling guns and its crushing weight. They tried making tanks for themselves, but never caught up with the improvements brought out by the allies.

The net results of the Great War cannot be stated yet. But they include, first and foremost, the downfall of irresponsible autocracy and militarism and the beginning of a spread of democratic rule that will embrace the world. The fallen monarchs include the kaiser, the czar of Russia, the kings of Bulgaria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony and Montenegro and King Constantine of Greece, and probably the emperor of Austria. The people are in the saddle and if they keep their heads and submit to intelligent leadership, they will remain there indefinitely.

UNITED WAR WORK DRIVE STAGED AT WILSON'S REQUEST

(By L. Porter Moore.)

It is at President Wilson's express request that the seven great war work agencies are consolidating their efforts in the United War Work Campaign of November 11-13 to raise \$170,500,000 to be used in continuing the activities of these organizations.

In a letter to Raymond D. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, the president indicated his desire that the seven organizations combine their campaigns and thus secure the greatest possible degree of co-operation.

"It is my judgment," said the president, "that we shall secure the best results in the matter of support of these agencies, if the seven societies will unite their forthcoming appeals for funds, in order that the spirit of the country in this matter may be expressed without distinction of race or religious opinion in support of what is really a common service."

"At the same time I would be obliged if you would convey to them from me a very warm expression of the government's appreciation of the splendid service they have rendered in ministering to the troops at home and overseas in their leisure time."

The \$170,500,000 budget realized from the coming campaign will be apportioned as follows:

Y. M. C. A., \$100,000,000; Y. W. C. A., \$15,000,000; Knights of Columbus, \$20,000,000; Jewish Welfare Board, \$3,500,000; American Library Association, \$3,500,000; War Community Service, \$15,000,000; Salvation Army, \$3,500,000.

SOUTHERN CLERGYMAN HOLDS VICTORY SERVICE IN CAPTURED VILLAGES

Knights of Columbus Worker Presides At Meeting in Ruined Chapel in France

Had it not been for Father James Horton, formerly principal of the Marist College in Atlanta, Ga., but now a volunteer chaplain with the Knights of Columbus overseas, there would have been no services in the little ruined chapel of St. Crepin in the shell-torn town of Chateau Thierry when the Yanks poured into the city and drove the Huns back toward the Rhine. The Knights of Columbus are one of the seven war work agencies to join in the United War Work

Campaign, November 11-13, to raise \$170,500,000.

Father Horton was right up with the vanguard of the on-rushing Americans and, after the Germans had been cleaned out of their cellars and machine gun ambushes, the old Cure, who had emerged from some unknown hiding place, insisted on holding service in St. Crepin's chapel to celebrate the liberation of the city.

There were no vestments, no candles, no sacred vessels. But Father Horton rode a motorcycle back to the headquarters of the Knights of Columbus, secured the supplies needed by the Cure and rushed them back by automobile.

The services were held and no more fervent Te Deums ever were uttered than those that went up from that little shell-wrecked chapel in devastated, but liberated, Chateau Thierry.

EVANGELINE BOOTH, commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, who is now devoting all her time to the United War Work Campaign, November 11-13.



As the head of the Salvation Army of the United States, Evangeline Booth is finding many duties in connection with the United War Work Drive, which is to be staged November 11-13, the Salvation Army being one of the seven organizations in the drive.

The workers of the Salvation Army are active at home and abroad and, under the general direction of Miss Booth, they are mending clothes, urging soldiers to write home, providing innocent games, music and other wholesome forms of amusement in the huts, and are doing their work with a true Christian spirit.

Serving the allies on the western front the Salvation Army is maintaining 416 huts, hostels and rest rooms. The Salvation Army entered upon its work as an international organization within 14 days after Germany invaded Belgium.